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The Post.

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lisher.
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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Persons lifting and using paper
addressed to others become subscribers
and are liable for the price of the paper

Poetry.

A Troutling Idyl.
"I go a-fishing."—JOHN XTL, 3.
A lure,
A hook,
A rod,
A brook,
A man absorbed in fishing:
A cast,
A bite,
A trout,
You're right,
Farewell to cares and sadness,
No care,
No strife,
In such
A life,
What health and rest and gladness!
Then come
With me,
Away
We'll flee,
And spend a month together.
By stream
And lake
Sly trout
We'll take,
And sleep in stormy weather.
CAMBRIDGE TRIBUNE.

REBEL PRISONS.

BY DR. R. ROTHROCK.
LIBBY AND BELL ISLAND.
The affairs of prison life became
desperate that, though surrounded
by a vigilant guard, and on three
sides with water, men were contin-
ually trying to make their escape.
An Irishman, trying to escape
from the river, evaded the bullets
by diving and good fortune, and
reached the opposite shore.
There he was caught and brought
into the guard house near the prison.
A double guard was established
for his safe keeping. To punish
him for his attempt at escape, he
was "booked," when he let loose
such a piece of his mind, and such a
raving with the unruly member, tell-
ing his tormentors more truth than
they actually cared to hear, so that
they gagged him to keep him still.
Thus they kept him in a broiling
hut, until he bled at the mouth
and fainted. As soon as he recover-
ed, the gag being removed, nothing
daunted, he again gave them "a bit
of his mind." They then tried to
make him clean their rusty guns,
but he would not do it. "Said he was
in no wise to be their servant," and
they resorted again to the torture.
What finally became of him I am un-
able to state, but I heard the rumor,
of which I have but a little doubt,
that he died during the night from
the cruelty he received at the hands
of his relentless enemies.
On the first of September the
guard which had consisted chiefly of
Alabama and Georgia regiments,
were sent away, and were relieved by
citizens from Richmond, many of
them boys not over thirteen years of
age, who could hardly carry a musket.
The balance were old men from
65 up to 77 years of age, who often
shed tears, and wished the war was
over, and they could go home.
One of these citizen soldiers one
day ran a bayonet through a New
York boy, from the effects of which
he died in a few hours. A soldier of
the Hawkins Zouaves sprang at the
guard, and reaching over the railing,
seized him by the throat, lifted him
from the ground, shook him until
the "rebel brave," was black in the
face, then buried him from him like
a dog. The officer of the guard
coming up at the time, was saluted
with a brick, which knocked him
down.
When inquiries were instituted, no
information was to be got inside the
prison. No one knew who threw
the brick, or eboked the guard.
I ever found our foreign soldiers
in prison among the most inveterate
haters of rebels, and unyielding as
iron.
During a very short time, no less
than eight men were killed by the
rebel guard.
Captain Montgomery at that time
was in command of the rebel post at
Bell Island. In conversation with
him one day, he remarked that, after
the battle of Fair Oaks, our forces
might have taken Richmond; that
there was a panic among their troops
through an apprehension of our fol-
lowing up the advantage gained dur-
ing that day's fight, and that the
James River bridges had all been
got ready to be destroyed by fire.
He seemed very inquisitive about
public sentiment at the North, and
as to how long the North would

fight. I told him the Southern bro-
thers had started this war, and the
North would certainly not succumb,
if it took fifty years, we had the
money and men to do it with, and
intended to make them give up and
acknowledge their wrong; or we
would exterminate every man, woman
and child in the Sunny South.
Some two thousand prisoners were
added to our number from Salie-
bury during September. They had
been better fed than ourselves, and
were much dirtier having been de-
prived of the advantages of water,
which we had from the river, and
from little shallow wells from six to
eight feet deep, which we dug all
over the prison grounds. Several
officers accompanied them, among
whom was Colonel Corcoran, who,
with other commissioned officers,
was sent over to Richmond.
After this arrival of prisoners, we
were again crowded for room; and
the hopes of another exchange had
almost died out, when our camp was
flooded with rumors of release by
parole.
Day after day passed. Hunger
stricken and pinched with cold,
these walking spectres wandered
around camp, gathering in groups to
talk of home and exchange. About
this time I got a hold of a Rich-
mond paper, which argued that dirty
people required less food than
people who were clean, instancing
the yankee prisoners of Belle Island
as an illustration of the truth of the
assumption. Another paragraph
announced that prisoners at Bell Is-
land would be exchanged on the
coming Tuesday.
Tuesday came, but no parole or
exchange! We waited patiently, in
hopes that something might turn up
to relieve us; but no relief came.
It was so hard to wait, even a few
days, for relief from our condition,
that the uncertainty to which every
thing in rebellion seemed condemn-
ed was excruciating mental torment,
added to the physical misery endur-
ed.
This jumbling together of so
much of hopeless mortality, this end-
less crush of matter and ceaseless
swock of tortured humanity, is a
curse to the human mind. Some
were on the "tip-toe," of expectation;
others, in their gloomy dependency
were resigned to their fate of mak-
ing a winter of it in this dreadful
place, when a bow of promise ap-
peared upon the dark back-ground
of adversity that over-shadowed the
prison, and a bright day of deliver-
ance dawned upon us.
The dark night of misery passed
away, and I was called out to write
the parole for the prisoners. With
eager, trembling hand, I wrote first
my own parole, and then worked
hard all night. This was then yet
as a dream, I could not comprehend
such good news for us to be a real-
ity. But thank God it was reality.
There were some funny descrip-
tions accompanying these paroles—
for instance, red hair, blue eyes, and
dark complexion.
Before morning the blanks of lib-
erty were made out, and as morn-
ing dawned, we all hurried out of
prison—a motley crowd, ragged,
dirty, and famine stricken.
This sick took fresh courage, and
under Freedom's inspiration the
lame walked, and rejoiced that their
term of captivity was ended; that
once again they were to be under
the protecting folds of Liberty's starry
banner.
Again we entered Richmond; and
as we passed through its streets,
skeletons in form, from which al-
most all semblance of humanity had
fled under torture of imprisonment,
we excited pity among even the vir-
lent women of the capital.
They filled our canteens with wa-
ter, and their kind faces showed
that they were not dead to all pity.
This revolution of feeling in our
favor since first passing through the
rebel capital, was caused, per-
haps, by their own sufferings—the
loss of some father or brother. Be
it as it may, I know that while the
expression of hate were few, the
kindly expressions were many in
our behalf. Perhaps military res-
trictions were removed, which be-
fore had checked expression, and the
rebel authorities were willing we
should have some kindly remem-
brance upon our departure from such
scenes.
To be Continued.

Synopsis of Medical Law.
This act imposes duties upon
three classes of persons, namely:
prothonotaries, medical practitioners,
and the faculties of our medical
schools.
1. The prothonotary shall pur-
chase a register, shall keep it in his
office for inspection by the public,
and shall set apart one full page for
each practitioner. He shall require
the practitioner of the first class to
present his or her medical diploma,
as well as a copy of it. If the practi-
tioner has commenced practice in
this commonwealth since the ap-
proval of this act, or is about to
commence, and his or her diploma
has been issued by a medical college
or university in another State or
foreign country, the prothonotary
shall require, before registration,
the endorsement of the diploma by
one of the medical faculties of this
commonwealth, and the same to be
written on the copy. If the practi-
tioner has lost his diploma, or if it
has been destroyed, and a copy can-
not be obtained, the prothonotary
shall require the practitioner to pre-
sent a statement of this fact in which
there shall be given the names of the
professors whose lectures he or she
attended, and the branches of
study on which each professor lectur-
ed. In any of these cases the
prothonotary shall enter in the re-
gister the name in full of the practi-
tioner, the place of nativity, the
place of residence, the name of the
college or university that has con-
ferred the degree of Doctor of Medi-
cine, and the year in which the de-
gree was conferred, and any other
degree the practitioner may desire
to record. He shall require the
practitioner to make affidavit before
him that the medical diploma and
the endorsements thereon are
genuine, that the entries in the re-
gister, the copy of the diploma and
endorsements or the written state-
ment, as the case may be, are
true.
When the practitioner belongs to
the second-class, not having received
the degree of Doctor of Medicine
the Prothonotary shall require him
or her before registration to pre-
sent a written statement in which
it shall be set out that he or she has
been in the continuous practice of
medicine or surgery in this Com-
monwealth since 1871. The Pro-
thonotary shall enter in the register
the name in full of the practitioner,
the place of nativity, the place of re-
sidence, the time of continuous prac-
tice in this Commonwealth, and the
place or places where such practice
was pursued. He shall require the
practitioner to make affidavit before
him that the written statement and
entries in the register are true in
every particular, and he shall give
to the practitioner a receipt for one
dollar. He shall place on file in his
office for inspection by the public
the copy of the diploma or certified
statement, and when any practi-
tioner departs this life or removes from
the county, he shall make a note of
the same at the bottom of the page.
The Prothonotary is an officer of
the Court of Common Pleas, and is
amenable to the Court. He is
bound to adhere strictly to the let-
ter of the law. It is clearly his
duty to make only such entries in
the register as are required by the
act. An action may be brought
against the Prothonotary for illegal
registration.
2. Under this act those only are
recognized as practitioners of medi-
cine and surgery who practice for
"gain" or "reward" Gratuitous at-
tendance upon the sick is permitted.
The medical student may assist his
preceptor, but he must not accept
of compensation for his services.
Every practitioner must be regis-
tered in accordance with the pro-
visions of this act, otherwise he is
engaged in a gratuitous work. If he
accepts compensation for services or
medicine without registration, he
takes the risk of a fine of one hun-
dred dollars and imprisonment, and
may fail in collecting his book ac-
counts.
The act provides for the registra-
tion of two classes of practitioners,
those who have received the degree
of Doctor of Medicine from a "legi-
timately chartered medical college or uni-
versity," and those who have been
in the "continuous practice of medi-
cine or surgery in this Common-

wealth since 1871." The registration
of the degree of Doctor of Medi-
cine conferred by a medical society
is illegal. The substitution of the
degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the
degree of Dental Surgery, the de-
gree of Graduate of Pharmacy, or
any other degree for that of Doctor
of Medicine are fraudulent acts. The
registration of a medical diploma
which has been obtained by purchase
is a fraud. The registration of a
medical diploma issued by an in-
stitution which has only a nominal
or precarious existence is a fraud.
The registration of a non-graduate
practitioner who has been a resident
in another State, a part of the time
since 1871, is illegal. The registra-
tion of a practitioner without the
presentation of his diploma, the
filing of a copy of it, the filing of a
written statement or making the
proper affidavit are "clear violations
of the law. The practitioner may be
brought before Court to show cause
why his name should not be stricken
from the register.
The practitioner in a neighboring
State may open an office in this
State or appoint a place to meet
patients, but in either case he must
register. When he is called to at-
tend a patient alone or in consulta-
tion, he need not register. The
itinerant, whether he remains in any
county one day, one week, or one
year, must register. He is recog-
nized as a sojourner. By the act of
1875 and 1877 which have not been
repealed because not inconsistent
with this act, he is required to take
out license. The itinerant peddler
of medicines going from place to
place and from house to house, and
recommending and selling his own
or the preparations of others should
take a license of fifty dollars annually
according to the act of 1877. The
druggist who practices medicine or
surgery behind the counter or over
the counter, without the degree of
Doctor of Medicine, should not be
encouraged by the profession with
prescriptions.
3. The faculties of the medical
colleges or universities of this Com-
monwealth are made the sole judges
of the qualifications of the practi-
tioner in the future. It is clearly the
duty of the several faculties not to
endorse any medical diploma until
they have seen the person who de-
sires to commence practice. They
must be "satisfied as to the quali-
fications of the applicant and the
genuineness of the diploma." They
may require a fee from the appli-
cant.
The foregoing is respectfully sub-
mitted by the Chairman of the Com-
mittee on Medical Legislation.
R. L. SIBBET,
Carlisle, Pa.

Manholes are being cut in the
roofs of all baggage and mail cars on
the Pennsylvania railroad. The
hole cut is about eighteen inches in
diameter and is covered by a mova-
ble piece of heavy plate glass.
They are made with the view of
giving a man a chance for his life in
case of the car being upset and
goods and baggage blocking up the
passage-way.
The GETTYSBURG ENCAMPMENT.—
The Grand Army Encampment of
the Department of Pennsylvania at
Gettysburg will begin on July 22nd
and close on the 29th. The pros-
pect's now are that this will be the
largest encampment yet held there.
The special railroad rate of last
year—one cent per mile—will be
adhered to this year, and this itself
will have a tendency to largely swell
the number of visitors this summer.
An Austin clergyman, whose
name we suppose on account of his
sacred calling, was absorbed in
thoughts a few days ago just before
divine service began, when he was
approached by the organist, who
asked, referring to the opening hymn
what shall I play? "What kind of a
hand have you got?" responded the
absent minded clergyman.
Printers stand second on the list,
in point of numbers, in the New
York insane asylums. Persons who
write for publication should endeavor
to improve their chirography.
Congratulatory messages were ex-
changed on Saturday between Em-
peror William and President Ar-
thur over the new direct cable be-
tween Germany and the United

Saved by a Bonnet.
The other day Colonel Fizzletop,
of Anstin, took his wife out for a
drive. He was driving a very high-
spirited horse, when it occurred to
Mrs. Fizzletop that she would like to
drive that kind of an animal. She re-
marked:
"I have often heard you say, col-
onel, that a woman did not know how
to drive; I want to show you how
badly mistaken you are. Give me
the reins."
"Not with this buggy," replied
Fizzletop, trembling all over. "I
know you can drive splendidly, but
wait until to-morrow, and I'll bor-
row an old second hand buggy from a
friend for you to practice with. I
saw where a woman in Galveston
smashed up a new buggy, so that it
cost \$40 to repair it, so that it could
be used for kindling wood. Let us
keep this buggy to go to our funer-
als in."
"So you think I can't drive."
"I know you can drive well enough
but before going down the avenue
let's drive back and kiss the children
and your mother good-bye, and then
go over to the marble yard and pick
out a tombstone, and then go down
to the undertaker and get measured
and then—"
"Out to the lunatic asylum and
leave you there for awhile. You
are talking like you didn't have good
sense."
"All right. Just take the reins
and give the people a chance to
fresco the wheels with their brains."
"You are in no danger of losing
any brains. Get up!" said Mrs.
Fizzletop, as she took the lines.
"How polite people are to get out
of the way," she remarked, as the
near wheels scraped a flying drum-
mer's pants, the end of one of the
shafts knocked the hat off the head
of a prominent banker, while a life
insurance agent was acting as a
brake for the off-wheel, with out in-
terrupting it at all.
Just at this moment, when Fizzle-
top had given up all hopes, just as
the buggy was about to telescope a
street car full of passengers, just as
the drivers of other teams were
whipping up their teams to escape
from the Fizzletop avalanche on
wheels, Mrs. Fizzletop saw a new
hat in a store window, and in spite
of the frantic efforts of the frenzied
animal, held him as in a vise, until
Fizzletop had purchased the hat,
and thus the danger was averted.
When a lady has made up her mind
to have a new bonnet, two locomo-
tives cannot pull her past the store
window.—*Times Sittings.*
King Catawago has five wives,
who bear the names respectively of
Umponsi, Upiware, Ungenisie, Un-
oxicohe and Uncebeza. If Cata-
wago has not proved himself a good
shepherd to his numerous flock he
has at least shown a tenderness for
the U.
Ambitious youth: What is a
good preparation for becoming a
poet? Crawling through a threshing
machine. We may get this
young man into trouble by this ad-
vice, but we give it as a sacred duty
to humanity.
A horse said to be thirty-seven
years old is owned in Lehigh coun-
ty, for thirty-five years he hauled a
physician over the hilly roads of
that county, and after so long a
career of usefulness is put on the re-
tired list.
New Jersey is trying to claim
Noah, because he was a Newark
man. Yes, but you know he looked
out of his Ark-an-seaw land. Give
the south a fair show in this
thing.
"No," said a prominent member of
a Vermont parish. "Jackson will
never do for deacon. He hain't got
the qualifications. Why I've beat-
ed him on a horse-trade myself."
"Why is paper money more val-
uable than coin?" Because you dou-
ble it when you put it in your pocket,
and when you take it out you
find it increases.
While a man is adding up a col-
umn of figures he should never be
spoken to. There's nothing so deaf
as an adder.
It is a little singular that a crank
cannot be turned in the right direc-
tion.

Physicians, &c.
H. H. BORDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BEAVERTOWN, PA.
Offers his professional services to the citizens
of Beaverstown and vicinity. Apr. 6, 1882.
D. B. MARAND ROTHROCK,
Fremont, Snyder county, Pa.
Graduate of Baltimore College of Physicians
and Surgeons. Offers his professional services
to the public. Specials English and German.
March 15, 1882.
H. J. SMITH,
Physician & Surgeon,
Fremont, Snyder County, Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public
Office on Main street. June 18, 1879.
DR. J. O. WAGNER,
Physician and Sur on.
Offers his professional services to the citizens
of Adamsburg and vicinity. Aug. 8, 1878.
DR. J. F. KANAWEL
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Centerville, Snyder Co., Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public
Apr. 2, 1882.
H. J. ECKBERT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ECKBERT'S BLOCK,
Salisbury, Penn'a.
Professional business promptly attended to.
May 22, 1879.
PERCIVAL HERMANN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Kreitzville, Snyder Co., Pa.
Offers his professional services to the citizens
of Adamsburg and vicinity. Aug. 27, 1877.
DR. A. M. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Offers his professional services to the citizens
of Adamsburg and vicinity. Sept. 4, 1877.
B. F. VAN BUSKIRK,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST
Salisbury, Penn'a.
Justice of the Peace.
C. E. GLASS,
Justice of the Peace.
Kramer, Snyder County Penn'a.
All Collections and remittances promptly
made. May 4, 1882.
A. DAM SMITH,
Justice of the Peace & Conveyancer
Beaver Springs, Snyder Co., Pa.
All official business—taking depositions and
promptly attended to. Collections and remit-
tances promptly made. May 15, 1879.
ISAAC BEAVER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
and
General Collector.
Middleburg, Snyder county, Pa.
Special attention paid to collections of all kind
Remittances will be made promptly for all
collections made. Mar. 21, 1878.
Y. H. WAGNER, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Jackson Township, Snyder Co. Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his
care and on the most reasonable terms. Post-
office address, Duxons, Snyder Co. Pa.
Mar. 12, 1882.
DAVID S. SHOLLY,
Justice of the Peace,
Union Township, Snyder Co., Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his
care on the most reasonable terms. Post-
office address, Duxons, Snyder Co. Pa.
Mar. 4, 1882.
J. H. HARTMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
& Conveyancer,
CENTREVILLE, Snyder County, Pa.
Collections and all business pertaining to the
office of Justice of the Peace will be attended to
at short notice. APR 27, 1878
JOHN K. HUGHES, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Penn Twp., Snyder Co. Pa.
JAMES MIDDLESWARTH,
Justice of the Peace & Conveyancer,
Troxleville, Snyder Co. Pa.
Will attend promptly to all manner of busi-
ness pertaining to the office. Collections made in
advance. Articles &c., written. (July 22, 1878)
WM. H. HARDING, &
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
& Conveyancer,
FREMONT, Snyder county, Pa.
Collections and all business pertaining to the
office of Justice of the Peace will be attended to
at short notice. Apr. 27, 1878.
S. A. WETZEL,
Justice of the Peace,
Beavertown, Snyder Co., Pa.
All kinds of Collections made on liberal terms.
Promptly attended to in all business entrusted
to his care. APR 25, 1878.

New Life
is given by using Brown's
IRON BITTERS. In the
Winter it strengthens and
warms the system; in the
Spring it enriches the blood
and conquers disease; in the
Summer it gives tone to the
nerves and digestive organs;
in the Fall it enables the
system to stand the shock
of sudden changes.
In no way can disease be
so surely prevented as by
keeping the system in per-
fect condition. BROWN'S
IRON BITTERS ensures per-
fect health through the
changing seasons, it disarms
the danger from impure
water and miasmatic air,
and it prevents Consumption,
Kidney and Liver Dis-
ease, &c.
H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the
well-known firm of H. S.
Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le
Droit Building, Washing-
ton, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th,
1881:—
Gentlemen: I take pleas-
ure in stating that I have used
Brown's Iron Bitters for ma-
laria and nervous troubles,
caused by overwork, with
excellent results.
Beware of imitations.
Ask for BROWN'S IRON BIT-
TERS, and insist on having
it. Don't be imposed on
with something recom-
mended as "just as good."
The genuine is made only
by the Brown Chemical Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

**WHENCE COMES THE UNBOUNDED
POPULARITY OF
Allcock's Porous Plaster?**
Because they have proved themselves
the Best External Remedy ever in-
vented. They cure asthma, colds,
coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, and
many local pains.
Applied to the small of the back
they are infallible in Back Ache,
Nervous Debility, and all Kidney
troubles; to the pit of the stomach
they are a sure cure for Dyspepsia
and Liver Complaint.
ALLOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS
are painless, fragrant, and quick to
cure. Beware of imitations that blister
and burn. Get ALLOCK'S the
only Genuine Porous Plaster.
Jan. 5, 1882, 6m.

ROBBED—Thousands of
men, women, and children are
robbed of their money and health
by the use of the great
GEMMAN INVIGORATOR,
which positively and permanently cures
debility caused by excesses of any kind,
Nervous weakness, and all diseases. The
only way to insure success is to use
this medicine. It is sold in all
the best drug stores, and is
sent for on receipt of the
price of the medicine, and a
copy of the book "The
Invigorator" is sent free of
charge. Beware of cheap
imitations. The only
genuine is made by
F. J. CHENEY, Druggist,
187 Summit St. to each
State Agent for the United States.
March 20, 1882.

Caution!
Notice is hereby given that I have
purchased one horse, Buggy, Organ,
and set of harness which I have left
in the possession of Robert Bingham and
all persons are hereby cautioned not
to meddle with the same at my peril.
HENRY STAHL.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (free) the receipt for a simple
vegetable Bileam that will remove
Pimples, Blotches, and all skin
diseases. Pimples, Blotches, leaving
the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also in-
crease the growth of hair on the face,
and on the head. Beware of cheap
imitations. The only
genuine is made by
WILSON'S BILEAM CO., 19
Nassau St. N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertisement having been permanently
removed from the Post, Consumption, by a
simple remedy, is again to be made known to
all who desire it. The receipt for the
remedy, with full directions, will be sent
free of charge to all who send the dis-
count for preparing and using the same, which
they will find a sure cure for Consumption,
Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all
other pulmonary diseases. The receipt for
the remedy, with full directions, will be sent
free of charge to all who send the dis-
count for preparing and using the same, which
they will find a sure cure for Consumption,
Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all
other pulmonary diseases. JOHN B. CHASE, 180
N. Y. St. N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH
GENTLEMEN who suffered from
Nervous Debility, Premature
Erectile, and all other errors of
youth, will find the only
cure in the receipt for the
remedy, with full directions,
sent free of charge to all who
send the discount for preparing
and using the same, which
they will find a sure cure for
all these errors. JOHN B. CHASE,
180 N. Y. St. N. Y.

**W. F. Kepp on hand all kinds of
Blanks such as Notes, Sum-
mons, &c., Warrants, Licenses, Subpoenas,
&c., &c.**